

SCHOOLS BY MOONLIGHT

Lonely Mountaineers Wend
Their Way After Dark.

School Open for Two Months When
Roads Are Good And No
Farm Work.

The moonlight schools of Rowan County, Ky., where adults from 20 to 60 years of age are taught to read and write, were described by Miss Margaret Merker at a meeting of the Kentucky Association of American Revolutionaries yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Bland, in Lexington Avenue, says the Louisville Herald.

"I had heard of the moonlight schools long before I went to Rowan County," said Miss Merker, "but I could scarcely believe that men of 40 could be taught to read and write in two months. What I saw when I visited those humble night schools, I shall never forget.

"The school room, as a rule, was filled with some forty men and women. Often, they brought their children along, who would sleep beside them while they wrote out exercises with painstaking exactness. When the mother would write, the father would hold the child, and while he would be writing exercises, she would take the baby. I have never seen such earnestness as was shown by these patient, eager people.

"I asked Mrs. Cora Stewart Wilson, who started the moonlight schools, and who is responsible for the wonderful work which is being done, how she was able to interest these people in the matter of education. She told me that she did it through the children.

"The school is open only two months, when there is no farm work to be done, and while the roads are fairly good. The men and women are taught to write their names. This interests them at once, and they are glad to return. Short sentences about farming or crops, or matters of intimate interest are then put on the board, which they promptly learn to read.

"While I was in one of these schools a spelling lesson was in progress. The teacher was giving out simple words from a sheet of paper and the men and women were spelling them aloud, each rising to his feet, when his name was called. Finally the teacher came to an old man 60 years of age. As all the others, he came to his feet, and with the greatest simplicity, like a little child, spelled out the slow letters. I was then convinced that the psychologists who say that the mind can not receive new impressions after middle age are very wrong."

Miss Merker said the moonlight schools had been suggested to Mrs. Wilson by the loneliness of some of the grown people, whose children had married and left them, and who were unable to read or write letters.

"In these lonely mountain districts," continued Miss Merker, "it would sometimes be necessary to wait for days before some chance passerby might read the letter that had come or write a word in answer. This persuaded Mrs. Wilson that anything which might improve these conditions would be worth trying. The teachers who do the work, serve without any pay, glad to do their part to ease the burden of the mountaineers."

Miss Merker showed that economic conditions are improved by the moonlight schools, that scientific farming is introduced and the money taken from hiding places and invested in banks. She urged, in conclusion, that the Daughters of the Revolution start a movement to have moonlight schools opened in all the counties of the State, and that part of the fund which George Washington left for educational purposes be appropriated to this end. No action was taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Uncle Ezra Says.

"It don't take more'n a gill uv effort to git folks into a peck of trouble," and a little neget of constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other stiver derangement will do the same. By adding, take Dr. King's New Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at All Drug-stores.

Here is the Much discussed Webb Bill.

The following is a copy of the Webb Liquor Bill, which recently was passed by both Houses of Representatives and the Senate. The bill divests liquor of its interstate character

A Royal Baking Powder Hot Biscuit is the luxury of eating

—MADE AT HOME—

ter where the laws of the state prohibit the sale of intoxicants.

"A bill divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases.

"Be it enacted, that the shipment or transportation in any manner or by any means whatsoever of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor of any kind from one state, territory or district of the United States or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof into any other state, territory or district of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, which said spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is intended to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used either in the original package or otherwise in violation of any law of such state, territory or district of the United States or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is hereby prohibited."

What We Never Forget.

according to science, are the things associated with our early home life such as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that mother or grandmother used to cure our burns, boils, scalds, sores, skin eruptions, cuts, sprains or bruises. Forty years of cures prove its merit. Unrivaled for piles, corns or cold-sores. Only 25 cents at All Druggists.

The Gales in Their Lyceum Entertainment, "Songs and Stories of the Red Man"

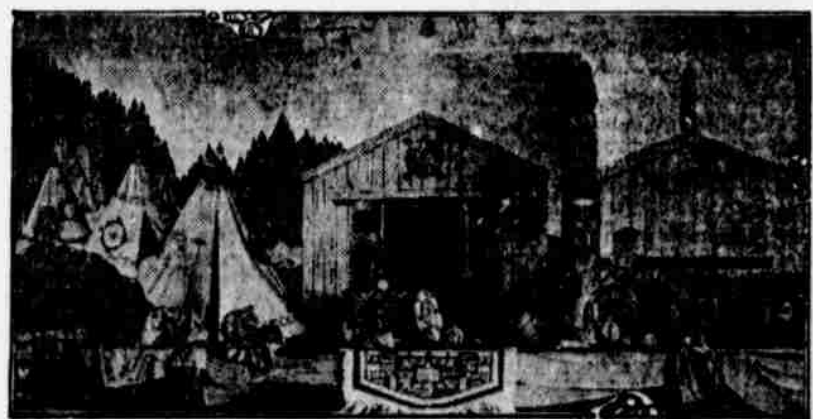
In their entertainment, "Songs and Stories of the Red Man," Albert Gale and Martha Brockway Gale use many of the crude instruments of the Indian and give upon them the genuine tribal melodies. Many of the weird yet fascinating themes which they present have been enriched with modern harmonies supplied by Mr. Gale—wild and dissonant harmonies in keeping with the spirit of the themes. They also relate many of the old legends of this vanished race, legends full of deep human interest. Both he and Mrs. Gale appear in beautiful Indian costumes, making several changes during the evening to illustrate the styles worn by different tribes.

Their stage setting is unique, being crammed full of curious things, the handwork of different tribes, and appears just as shown in the accompanying illustration. It has required years of patient research and many miles of travel to obtain these melodies, these legends, these costumes and curio, and yet they crowd it into a single evening's entertainment.

To secure these treasures and these songs and stories has been the work of nearly 30 years. And the cost has been a larger amount than Mr. and Mrs. Gale will ever realize from the entertainment. It is a hobby—a life hobby—with them.

Their Lyceum Record.

Two seasons under one management have demonstrated that the Gales make good. There is an unusual offering, difficult to describe ac-



THE STAGE SETTING AS IT WILL LOOK.

curately. It is spectacular because of the fine special stage setting used, the hundreds of rare curios shown and the many beautiful costumes worn, all of them genuine Indian costumes that have been worn by real Indians. Some of the head work is very rare. A war bonnet, worn by Mr. Gale, was worn by a famous Apache chief—an Apache fiddle, played upon by Mr. Gale, is the only one owned by a white man.

It is authoritative: E. S. Curtis, famous photographer of Indians, who is

Candy Recipes.

HICKORY NUT CANDY.
This a recipe which will be wanted wherever the children have hickory nuts. After chopping up half a cupful of nuts boil about a cupful of sugar with a third of a cupful of water and a piece of a cupful about the size of a walnut. This should cook together until the mixture makes a soft lump when dropped in water. After taking from the fire stir in the nuts and as it grows clumpy-looking pour it into a buttered tin, a little at a time. It spreads out flat.

HOARHOUD CANDY
After making quite a strong solution from the fresh hoarhound leaves strain it and put about a quarter of a cupful of it over the fire with a pound of brown sugar and a little water. Cook this mixture until a small amount dropped in cold water will easily become brittle. After that a tablespoonful of vinegar should be added. Boil it up once again and turn into pans.

Hoarhound can be made with dried leaves, too. Steep a large tablespoonful of the leaves in a cupful of boiling water for about an hour. Strain it well. To the liquid put two cups of brown sugar. Put it over the fire and stir till the sugar is dissolved. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar and boil till the candy breaks when dropped in cold water. Drop on a buttered paper or put into a pan and mark.

Wintergreen may be made the same way, substituting wintergreen for hoarhound.

TURKISH DELIGHT.
Soak an ounce of gelatin in a tea-cupful of cold water until it is soft. Put it into a saucepan with one pound of lump sugar and the strained juice of one lemon. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the time. Then remove the mixture from the fire and divide it into two parts. Color one part with cochineal. Pour it on to soup plates which have been rinsed in cold water. When it is set it can be pulled off the plates readily. Sugar the hands before doing it. Cut into any shape desired.

STUFFED DATES.
The process of making stuffed dates is very simple. First remove the stones and then put in the filling. The work comes in making the

latter. The work comes in making the latter. An agate saucepan should be used to cook the filling in. Mix a cupful of granulated sugar, about a quarter of a pint of cold water and half a tablespoonful of cream of tartar and stir long enough to dissolve the sugar. Then boil it until a tiny bit dropped into cold water forms a soft ball. Take off the stove and skin it. Pour the syrup, now formed, into a bowl and when it is cool enough so that the fingers leave a soft dent in it when touched stir it all to a smooth, white paste with a wooden spoon. Use the hands when it is too stiff to move with the spoon.

This filling keeps for weeks. Whenever you wish to use it set the bowl in which it is kept in hot water until the mixture becomes soft.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by All Dealers.

To Send House By Mail.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 25.—A brick house will be sent to Chicago by parcel post. Three brick companies here forwarded several bricks yesterday by the new parcel post, and in like manner brick manufacturers all over the country will send bricks, 25,000 of them in all, it is said, to Chicago to be used in building a house at the Coliseum during the forthcoming Clay Products Exposition.

A record will be kept of each brick from the time it is mailed until it is delivered in Chicago, to see how speedily Uncle Sam can deliver a brick house by mail.

Violated Confidence.

Wife—"Wretch! Show me that letter."
Husband—"What letter?"
Wife—"That one in your hand. It's from a woman, I can see by the writing, and you turned pale when you saw it."
Husband—"Yes. Here it is. It's your dressmaker's bill."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BALD KNOB.

Feb. 26.—Mr. E. P. Sandefur went to Hartford last Saturday on business.

Mr. F. L. Taylor and Miss Della Smith were married Saturday afternoon at Rev. W. G. Stewart's. We all wish them much happiness and good luck.

Little Miss Cova Torrence is ill at this writing.

Miss Winona Taylor spent last Friday with her cousins, Misses Connie and Mae Sandefur.

Mr. E. P. Sandefur was in Owensboro Monday and Tuesday on business.

Mr. R. W. Davis and family moved to Simmons Mines a few days ago.

Farmers are very busy preparing their ground for sowing oats.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. A. E. Sandefur and family of Pinchico.

How to Prune Roses.

The hybrid perpetual and ever-blooming roses are commonly not pruned hard enough. The best flowers are grown on young wood and the aim should be to cut them back enough to induce a strong growth which will bear a few fine flowers rather than a lot of common ones. Long, straggling, growth can be cut back in the fall, but pruning should generally be delayed until spring, according to a Farm and Home expert.

Many successful rosarians cut back their bushes to within one foot of the ground and also remove all weak shoots. The aim should be to cut off from one-half to two-thirds of the previous season's growth and to remove all dead, frozen and weak canes. There is little danger of cutting off too much. The illustration shows how a rose bush should be left after pruning.

National Anthem of Japan.

The Japanese national anthem is the most poetically-worded in the world with the possible exception of the Norwegian, "Ja, vi elsker," written by Bjornsterne Bjornson. That is, of course, a matter of opinion, but the Japanese anthem is commendably short and makes, in its English form, an eminently pleasing poem. Its ten lines are as follows:

Until this grain of sand,
Tossed by each wavelet's freak,
Grow to a cloudgirt peak,
Towering above the land;
Until the dewy flake
Beading this blossom's gold
Swell to a mighty lake—
Age upon untold
Joy to joy manifold
Add for our sovereign's sake.
—London Chronicle.

LOOK

RESOLVED
YOU ARE GOING TO
SEE WHAT IS IN THIS
SPACE
EVERY WEEK
FOR TWO REASONS—
1st YOU'LL LOOK FOR IT
2nd YOU'LL SEE IT
WHETHER YOU LOOK
FOR IT OR NOT.

BUSTER BROWN IS COMING TO TOWN, TO
WORK FOR OUR STORE. EVERY WEEK
FOR A WHOLE YEAR HE WILL COME INTO
YOUR HOME AND TELL YOU ABOUT OUR
MERCHANDISE AND OUR METHODS. WE
HAVE ALWAYS GOT A BIG, CLEAN STOCK
OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE AND OUR
PRICES WILL ALWAYS SAVE YOU MONEY.
WE HAVE BUT ONE METHOD--TO GIVE YOU
A SQUARE DEAL.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

\$40,000,000 in Farm Machinery.

Forty million dollars' worth of farm machinery was exported in 1912. The exportation of machinery is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago the value of the exportation of this class of manufactures was eighteen million dollars; twenty years ago it was but four million dollars. Thus the value of this particular class of manufactures exported in 1912 was nearly two and a half times as much as a decade ago and ten times as much as two decades ago.

All the world, apparently, buys American agricultural implements. Mowers and reapers exported last year went to more than 75 countries and colonies, including every grand division of the world, while other classes of agricultural implements were widely distributed in the year's export trade.

Europe alone took 21 million dollars' worth of the 40 million dollars' worth of farming implements exported in 1912; North America, 8 million, and South America, 9 million dollars' worth.

Russia is the largest single buyer of our agricultural implements, the value exported thereto in the year just ended having been approximately 10 million dollars, against 7 million to Argentina, 7 million to Canada and about 3 million dollars each to France and Germany.

Thus the leading buyers of our agricultural implements are, in the order of magnitude, Russia, Argentina and Canada, with France and Germany about equal in the value of their purchases, though in each case materially less than the three countries already named—Russia, Argentina and Canada.

Notice.

Hartford Magisterial District Union of the A. S. of E., will meet at Bennett's School house on Saturday March 22, 1913.

All locals are earnestly requested to be well represented.

G. P. JONES, Pres.
B. F. BEAN, Sec'y.

Hen's Place on the Farm.

Specialized poultry farms are becoming more numerous each year. In many cases these are paying good returns on the money invested, but their effect on the supply of eggs and dressed poultry for our large markets is but as a drop in the ocean. It is for the small flocks of 50 to 300 fowls kept upon the farms as a side line that we must depend

for our supply of poultry products in the future as in the past, says Prof. P. G. Holden in Farm and Home Poultry Annual. No other branch of agriculture is represented on so many farms. The census for 1910 shows that 88 per cent of all farms reported keeping poultry.

In no case can the business be made so profitable as where it is conducted as a side line of general farming. It is impossible to allow crops that are grown on the farm without damage to the crops and by such practice secure double returns from the same piece of land.

Orchards or cornfields are ideal for this purpose and the presence of the chickens in them is beneficial rather than detrimental, as they will destroy large numbers of insects injurious to the crops. The movable colony house which is rapidly coming into general use on the farm makes it possible to scatter the chickens out over the fields.

This method is especially valuable for handling the young stock, as it gives freedom to the birds. The result will be stronger, more vigorous birds. By moving the house close to the fields where small grains have been harvested the birds are able to turn into profitable gains the shelled grain and scattered heads which remain on the field.

The production of eggs on the farm is always more profitable than the production of market poultry. Less equipment is necessary to carry on the business and the product is ready for market as soon as produced. If the greatest profits are to be secured from the business some attention must be given to the proper selection, feeding and care of the poultry. The product should be ready for the market when the prices are highest.

Bit-And Glad of It.

A well-to-do business man of Arkansas City tells a unique story of how he got started in life. When a young man, without much money, he struck New York City. While walking down the street he saw a sign which read: "We will tell you how to get rich for \$1."

He went in and plunked down a dollar and received instructions in a sealed envelope. Going out on the street, he opened the envelope and found a slip of paper reading: "Work like the devil and save your money." Did he have the outfit arrested for swindling? No, indeed! He took their advice, and today he is worth more than \$100,000.